

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, November 18.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 79; Min. 71. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.80c.; Per Ton, \$76.00. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 4½d.; Per Ton, \$79.20.

VOL. L No. 93

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907. —SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE No. 2956

READY TO ISSUE CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES

Honolulu Banks Will Issue Them if Necessary,
but It Is Not Believed Necessity
Will Arise.

"While the financial crisis has passed in New York, where it originated," said E. I. Spalding, of Claus Spreckels & Co., yesterday, "on the Coast the scarcity of currency and the impossibility of getting shipments of gold from the East will probably continue for two or three weeks. The bankers of Honolulu are in close touch with San Francisco, and have had frequent consultations together; and while it is not expected it will be necessary, all arrangements have been made for a clearing-house and for the issuance of clearing-house certificates, should they be necessary. There seems no likelihood that they will be. There seems sufficient coin in the Territory for business needs, the fear in the past being that the collection of taxes would withdraw so large a portion of the coin from circulation as to create a shortage.

"The situation on the Coast was due not alone to the lack of currency, but to the lack of currency of small denominations. This is shown by the fact that clearing-house certificates were issued in such small denominations as one dollar.

"These clearing-house certificates are issued to the banks by the clearing-house, on the transfer by the banks to the clearing-house of such gilt-edged securities as the committee of the clearing-house approve, and then only to seventy-five per cent. of the market value of the stock. The clearing-house charges the banks a high rate of interest, in order to compel the redemption of the certificates as soon as the emergency for which they were issued has passed away. This rate of interest varies in different cities, each clearing-house fixing its own rate of interest.

"In California, also, the banks have had the assistance, in meeting the situation, of the cooperation of the Governor of the State, who has declared a series of holidays, during which it

was optional with the banks whether they did business or not. Thus depositors demanding their money could be refused until the holiday was over, though the banks sought in every way to protect and help business. In most cases these clearing-house certificates would answer every purpose, and the results seem entirely satisfactory.

"The fact that the crops of the country are unusually good is a feature in the present situation. There were in the elevators at Buffalo alone, only a few days ago, 3,000,000 bushels of grain sold for export, for the moving of which the railroads could not furnish the cars. The same conditions exist all over the country. The railroads are not able to supply cars enough to move the crops.

"There is nothing whatever in the local situation to cause uneasiness. The banks are in touch with the Coast and in touch with each other. As soon as the Coast banks can begin to get shipments of gold from the East, their situation will clear, just as the situation in New York has cleared as gold has been received from Europe."

Some interesting facts concerning clearing-house certificates are given in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal. They were first issued by the New York Clearing-house in 1860 to meet the emergency created by the prospect of the Civil War. They have been issued nine times since then, including the present, by the New York banks. Chicago has never issued clearing-house certificates until the present crisis. In issuing them now it issues none of a lower denomination than \$500. In 1893 the maximum issue of these certificates by nine cities amounted to over \$55,000,000, of which New York issued over \$38,000,000.

The prevailing rate of interest upon these certificates has been six per cent., although on two occasions seven per cent. has been charged. In Boston, however, the rate has always been 7½ per cent. In some cities the rate has been as high as 9 per cent. It is eight per cent. in San Francisco now.

One of the striking things about these issues, which the records of them show, is how quickly they have performed their work and passed out of existence.

CATTLE BREEDERS TAKE UP COURAGE

Continue Their Organization
and Will Fight the
Horn Fly.

The Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association held its annual meeting yesterday, changed somewhat the form of its organization, and decided to continue as an association, instead of dissolving, as was tentatively proposed, and as was by some fully expected would be done.

The reasons why there has been thought of a disbandment of the organization, are three. In the first place the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, created since the organization of the Breeders' Association, through its committee on animal husbandry with the assistance of Dr. Norgaard and Entomologist Van Dine, now does some of the work which the association has done and is doing. Second, a number of the members of the association who have been made defendants in the Beef Trust case have feared that their attendance at the meetings of the association or any remarks they might make at it would be misconstrued to their disadvantage by the federal authorities prosecuting the Beef Trust case. And third, practically growing out of the other two, there has been such a lack of interest in the association that the collection of dues and of the so-called "cattle and sheep tax" has been much interfered with, practically prevented.

The association has to its credit since its organization in 1902 as things accomplished, the practical eradication of the lantern pest, as the government was about to withdraw Prof. Koehle from Mexico, when the association came to the aid of the investigation and secured Koehle's retention on this work, resulting in his finding in Mexico the natural enemies of lantern which, introduced here, have swept it away from large portions of the Islands, and promise to hold it in

check everywhere. In addition it has assisted in the payment of a salary to Dr. Norgaard. In fact it was on the guarantee of the association that he came down here. The association has done much to introduce valuable range grasses into the Islands. A part of the time it has paid the salary of an inspector at the slaughter houses; and lately it has done much in behalf of the search of a remedy for the horn fly pest.

The morning session of the association was largely occupied with a discussion of the very existence of the association. There was no one who urged the dissolution of the organization. There was a very general feeling that the association had done enough to fully justify its creation and existence, and that there was still a field for its energies and efforts. These ideas were presented during a discussion of a motion by E. von Tempelky that the association do not disband. Among those who spoke on this subject were H. M. von Holt, R. W. Shingle, E. P. Low and L. von Tempelky. Finally von Tempelky withdrew his motion and submitted one providing for changes in the by-laws designed to meet changed conditions. These changes in the by-laws provide a reduction of the annual dues of members from \$5 a year to \$3 a year, and abolish the "cattle and sheep" tax, which was the principal source of the association's revenue, being ten cents for each head of cattle, and two and a half cents for each sheep and calf sent to the Honolulu market. This tax was an entirely voluntary contribution by the ranchers and ran as high one month as \$144.50, but latterly, because of individual objection to paying it, had dropped last month to \$12.62.

CATTLE STEALING.

With these changes it was decided to maintain the organization. It being believed that there was a legitimate field for its endeavors, and that in any event it would be wise to keep the organization intact to meet any emergency that might arise. A suggestion of opportunity for such an organization was made in the matter of legislation. It was stated that the effect of the legislation of the last legislature in reducing the penalty for cattle stealing from two years' imprisonment to one, had been that cattle stealing had greatly increased, and it might be that the ranchers would have to ask the legislature for protection, in which case there the work could best be done through such an organization as this.

(Continued on page 5.)

POLITICIANS ARRANGEMENT ARE SAWING ALL BUT WOOD MADE

Many Have Something "Unauthorized" Trip of
to Say--Boyd Praises Kuhio Produced
Johnson's Work. Results.

"The present garbage department of the county, considering the small appropriation it has to work with, is doing remarkably well, and could not keep the city better served."

Such is the opinion of J. H. Boyd, who recently made an examination of the condition of the department, examining the appropriation account and going through the payrolls, and whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the department as the head of it, to succeed Road Supervisor Sam Johnson when he is discharged.

Mr. Boyd does not relish the way his name has been used of late, either in connection with the position which it is said will be created or in connection with the various political slanders which are being tentatively drawn up and issued as feelers.

"I have never been after Sam Johnson's job, now or at any other time," he said yesterday, "neither have I had anything to do with the resolution which has been drawn up by Charley Achi to have him ousted as head of the garbage department. Only, if the vacancy had been made, I was and am ready to make an application for it, the same as any other citizen has a right to do. I heard about the resolution the day preceding the last meeting of the Supervisors and expected that it would have been presented. I do not know why it did not come up.

"The reason my name has been mentioned so prominently in connection with this matter is, probably, because I made an examination into the workings of the garbage department with a view to applying for a franchise to take over the work and that of the street sweeping, with a possible fertilizer works to be established. I had two friends ready to back me if it could be shown that there was any money in it. But I had to tell my friends that with the appropriation that the department had to work on there was no margin of profit."

"Then you consider that the present situation is a loss?"

(Continued on page 5.)

IMPORTANT PLAN TO EXTEND WIRELESS SYSTEM

The installation of a large wireless station in this city, located as far but on the reef at Waikeke as possible, and the reopening of the service between this island and Molokai, are two of the important matters which Manager J. A. Balch, of the Wireless Telegraph Company, of this city, has under consideration. When asked for information in regard to the work which he had been doing and expected to do in the future he said:

"I have been making general improvements in all the stations in the system and believe that we have now the best mercantile service that can be found anywhere. I have just renewed the batteries at Barber's Point, Lahaina and Puako and have been doing many other things in the line of repairs which will improve matters. "One thing that I am looking forward to in the near future is communication with all the regular steamers which come here. The Matson liners are all to have wireless placed on board, and from what I have heard I believe that the Pacific Mail and the Oceanic companies will follow suit. In regard to these last two I have heard nothing definite. Mr. C. J. Hutchins was in San Francisco recently and took the matter up while there. He did not receive any definite assurance, but was led to believe that both companies will do something after the first of the year.

"Our station at Lahaina is now so equipped that it can both transmit and receive messages at a distance of 400 miles. I hope through a new closed circuit transmitter over which I am now working, to increase this distance to 500 miles. With that radius I believe that we would find the wireless very useful in signaling to vessels coming here.

"I am also working on the installation of a plant to be located in this city, as far out on the reef beyond the oil tanks as possible. I am not sure

just what we could do but think that, with a powerful station there we might be able to signal direct to Hilo. As soon as I get an opportunity I shall go over to Hilo and, by means of a kite, make experiments with Barber's Point. The operator at that place tells me that once he was able to get communication with a vessel about ten miles off Hilo harbor. A large station here, with two masts over two hundred feet in height, and a four wire aerial, should give us direct communication with all the other stations and improve the service greatly.

"The one trouble that I have to contend with is the fact that in the past two months the use of the wireless has dropped off a great deal. Unless it shows indications of picking up it would not pay to install a new station such as I have mentioned.

"There is another plan that I have in view and which I should like to start on at once. This is putting the station at Kamalo, Molokai, which has been discontinued for some little time back, into service. I shall be glad to take the matter up and give service to that island, if I can obtain a guarantee of some kind from the people who would use the system. It may be that the government would take the matter up, in connection with the Settlement work. The cost of an operator is the largest part of this and then the general maintenance of the station. With a guarantee of a business amounting to \$100 per month, I would feel justified in starting the Kamalo station once more.

"The matter of communication with vessels at sea would mean a great deal. In case the Pacific Mail, Oceanic and Matson boats all install wireless and I can come to an agreement with them, it would mean an all night service. We would put in operators at Barber's Point and Lahaina, as well as having an operator in this city to take the messages from Barber's Point and look after them on this end. There has been nothing settled in this regard as yet, but I fully expect to see this carried through satisfactorily."

ROOSEVELT IS PRAISED FOR RESCUE POLICY

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, November 19.—President Roosevelt is being commended in financial circles for the wisdom he has shown in handling the financial situation and congratulated on the success which is following the measures introduced by him to relieve the crisis through the issuing of Panama Canal bonds.

These bonds are already prepared for issuing and applications, accompanied by the canal certificates, have reached the treasury from thirty financial institutions.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.), November 18.—The prompt action of the Government in aiding the banking business in the recent crisis and the importation of millions in gold have relieved the financial situation throughout the country and there is nothing further to fear. All foreign bourses show marked improvement and confidence.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The action of the U. S. Treasury in promising to issue \$50,000,000 in Panama canal bonds is approved here and it is believed that the financial crisis is at an end.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 15.—Cashier Thomas of the Bank of Albany committed suicide today.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The temporary platform at the Howard University, from which President Roosevelt was about to speak, collapsed this afternoon. Many were slightly injured. The President had not taken his place on the stand.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—President Roosevelt, in the speech delivered yesterday before the students of the Howard University, pronounced himself as optimistic in his views regarding the future of the negro race.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of Prince Salmon, the Tahitian prince who has been much in evidence. An automobile bill is the cause of all the trouble.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, November 15.—A general street car strike has been called.

READING, Pennsylvania, November 16.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company yesterday discharged seven hundred employees.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The total amount of gold engaged for importation to supply the currency deficiency now amounts to sixty-seven million nine hundred and five thousand dollars.

LONDON, November 16.—The bank rate on gold will probably be raised to eight per cent. today. The British bankers will attempt by raising the rate to check the very heavy exportations of gold to the United States.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The Standard Oil Company yesterday declared a dividend of ten dollars a share.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., November 15.—The proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature outlines the work to be done.

The first matter is to provide for the postponement of the payment of taxes and to sanction the right of the Treasurer of San Francisco to deposit city moneys in the banks and thus keep coin in circulation.

In addition, steps will be taken to enable the courts to proceed during the bank holidays, remove Railroad Commissioner Wilson, ratify amendments to the San Francisco charter and provide pay for the militia while on State duty.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—The Health Officer of San Francisco has issued a recommendation that the lepers in this city be sent to the leper settlement on Molokai.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—The construction work on the new railroad line to Eureka has been stopped.

LEOMINSTER, Massachusetts, November 16.—The working time in the textile factories here has been reduced. Thirty thousand hands are affected by this cut.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The increase in the number of Japanese entering the United States during the month of October over that of any preceding month is the greatest in the history of the immigration service.

COWES, England, November 16.—The ocean-going destroyer Mohawk in her trial trip yesterday developed a speed of forty miles an hour.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut, November 16.—The annual football game between Yale and Princeton here today resulted in a score of Yale 12, Princeton 10.

ANN ARBOR, Michigan, November 16.—The football game here today resulted in Pennsylvania 6, Michigan 0.

PARIS, France, November 16.—Moncure Conway is dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16.—President Roosevelt today signed the proclamation admitting Oklahoma to Statehood. The State officials have been inaugurated at Guthrie.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—George Stone has been appointed Registrar of Public Lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—Miguel Fisher's All-Star Spalding team called for Honolulu today.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—The San Francisco Safe Deposit and Trust Co. promises to resume business in a few days.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—An important conference was held last night between President Roosevelt and four members of his Cabinet to consider the financial situation. The Cabinet members present were Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, Secretary of State Root, Postmaster General Meyer and Secretary of the Interior Garfield.

LONDON, November 17.—The Cunard steamship Mauretania sailed yesterday for New York, carrying as a part of her cargo gold to the value of twelve million five hundred thousand dollars, which will be coined into American gold and put into circulation among the banks to relieve the money scarcity.

REDDING, Connecticut, November 17.—Lucian Underwood, professor of botany in the Columbia University, attempted to kill the members of his family yesterday, failing in which attempt he committed suicide. The reason assigned for the terrible deed is insanity, brought on by financial troubles in which he became involved.

SANTA CRUZ, California, November 17.—Crazed through the financial embarrassment brought upon him by the recent money crisis, Major Frank McLaughlin, a prominent Republican politician and capitalist, yesterday morning committed suicide by shooting himself through the head after he had shot and fatally wounded his daughter, Agnes McLaughlin, a young woman thirty-two years old. The death of the daughter followed last night.

MANILA, November 17.—This city was visited by four sharp earthquake shocks yesterday. There was no damage. The Governor General and his party were attending the theater at a production of "The Mikado" when the shocks occurred and a panic was narrowly averted. When the building rocked in the tremor the audience sprang up panic-stricken and a rush for the exits commenced. Governor Smith, springing up, commanded the people to sit down, his command being obeyed. As soon as it was seen that there was no further immediate danger the audience quickly calmed down.

PORTLAND, Oregon, November 17.—The wheat crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho is estimated to be sixty million bushels, the greatest yield in the history of the northwest.

(Continued from Page Four.)